The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Final Passage of the Supplementary Funding Bill.

Passage of the Ohio Soldiers' Home Bill in the Senate.

The National Education Bill Considered in the House.

The Postmaster General's Estimate of the Cost of the Franking System.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the Senate, to-day, there was a small attendance of Senators, and not much business was transacted.

NOTICE OF NEW BILLS.

The Senate bill authorizing the issue of an additional $10,000,000 of 7-30 bonds, which House amendments thereto were taken up, and concurred in, there being but little debate.

The proposed CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, providing for the election of Senators of the United States by the people of the several States, coming up as unfinished business, Mr. Sherman moved to postpone it indefinitely, and upon that motion a brief discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Sherman, Edmunds, Howe, Thurman, Hamlin, Conkling, Morrill of Vermont, and Wilson participated, when the motion was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 23.

PUBLIC LAND IN THE SOUTH.

Senator Kellogg called up his joint resolution for disposing of the public lands in the several Southern States, and made an appeal for its passage. It provides that the Homestead law shall apply to lands among those subject the same as in the Western States.

Senator Harlan opposed the resolution on the ground that it would work injuriously to the people of the South, especially the colored people, and instanced his own State in illustration of the point. The resolution was not entered in the principle at which the resolutions aimed, but simply to the practical effect its operation would have. He thought that another method would secure the object desired by the Senator from Louisiana, providing it would be in accordance with the constitution, and for carrying into effect the resolutions of giving the land a chance on any lot land on the square, Mr. Kellog consented to let his resolution go over.

SOLDIERS' HOME BILL.

After the morning hour it had expired, discussion on the Home for Soldiers bill was resumed, and on consideration occupied the balance of the day. Mr. Carpenter addressed the Senate in support of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Conkling in the same strain. Mr. Morton and Mr. Howe were in favor of the bill, with the general impression that the measure was long delayed in legislation, and the question of the necessity of legislation, and the question of the cost of it to it, and will go back to the House as so amended it.

The following is the text of the bill, as the amended form:

Be it enacted, &c., That all title, right, and interest of the State of Ohio in and to the lands purchased for location of a National Asylum established by the act of Congress approved on the 21st of last session of Congress of March 4, 1867, designated as the Central Branch of the National Military and Naval Asylum for relief of disabled soldiers and sailors of the late volunteer forces of the United States," and the buildings and improvements thereon, and all property belonging to said Asylum, and the United States shall cease, and the same are hereby granted to the State of Ohio, for the purpose of the said Asylum, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit the power of the Board of Managers of the National Asylum to sell any of the property belonging to said Asylum, as now or hereafter authorized by law.

SEC. 2. That the Board of Managers of the National Asylum shall have power to, and are hereby authorized to convey to the State of Ohio, by deed, all the property belonging to said Asylum, and the receipt of the Governor of said State shall be a sufficient discharge to said Board of Managers for the property conveyed.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to pay to the State of Ohio, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $100,000, in addition to the amount to be paid the Supreme Court.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by striking out the words "Ohio" and inserting "Indiana," and spoke in favor of the amendment. After considerable discussion, the amendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 29.

Mr. ARMSTRONG moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "Ohio" and inserting "Illinois," and spoke in favor of his amendment. After considerable discussion, the amendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 29.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend the bill by striking out the appropriation for the Soldiers' Home in Ohio, and inserting the following:

"That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be paid to the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home in the State of Ohio, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $100,000, in addition to the amount to be paid the Supreme Court."

Mr. THURMAN said he intended to vote for the bill, but would prefer to have it amended.

Mr. KELLOGG called up the joint resolution for the removal of the political disabilities of Governor Reed, of Florida, Governor Holden, of North Carolina, Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Governor Walker, of Arkansas, and others.

Mr. KELLOGG said the only purpose of the bill was to relieve those persons from disabilities which, in his opinion, interfered with the public peace of certain States. He had no personal interest in the matter.

PAYING IN THE SUBSCRIBERS.

The Senate then took up the bill to furnish a commission from the Secretary of War, directing a board of survey relating to the payment of the subscription to the Pacific Railroad. The bill was passed during the war, having reports referred to it from the Committee on Military Affairs, and on motion, the names was heard. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

CHINESE JURISDICTION.

The Senate then took up the resolution of Mr. Sherman's bill, coming to the House of Commons from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, relative to Chinese jurisdiction. The effect of Mr. Sherman's resolution is to extend the jurisdiction of the consuls as between the State and the governments of China and Japan. And, and is followed by 10 years to 15 years.

The bill is to be read to four readers more or less, and if it has progressed to the Committee of the Whole, it will be laid aside and the House will take up the bill to repeal a bill giving assistance to aged and infirm persons, and the bill to repeal the original action of the bill and bill, three being now under consideration, and the House adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. [illegible] Long, colored, was admitted as a Representative from Georgia, to-day.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

ADDITIONAL FIVE PER CENT BONDS.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill from the House to issue $10,000,000 additional five per cent bonds.

Mr. CONKLING presented the memorial of Lyman Gilbert, President of the Utica Bank, New York, and three thousand others, praying an investigation into the causes and cost of the one hundredth anniversary of national independence.

Bills introduced and referred:

By Mr. YATES—For the construction of an improved ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

By Mr. SPENCER—For the relief of Mrs. Mary Ann Bradford, widow of Gen. Bradford, of Kentucky.

By Mr. BARNEY—For the relief of Mrs. Mary Ann Bradford, widow of Gen. Bradford, of Kentucky.

By Mr. SPENCER

The Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1871.

THE WARMOUTH QUESTION.

The special dispatches we have given out on the general drift of the Republican House system are by no means unfounded. The plan is to make a test case of the Warmouth matter, and then to dispose of them in a single article. The general sense in the question which the country has among the voters in Illinois, of delivering all grain which they tender part, or common carriers, to particular warehouses, regardless of the wishes of the owners and consignees. This is no less than asserting a right of property in the grain, over and above the amount claimed as freight money. Having established this right by virtue of superior strength and impudence, it was the most natural thing in the world for these common carriers to refuse to be responsible for the delivery of any particular quantity, or to deliver or not deliver at the place desired by the shipper, neither would they deliver the thing itself at any place, giving bills of lading to shippers for so many bushels of corn, instead of so many heads or bushels of grain, the grain to be weighed at the elevator, and a receipt returned for the number of bushels weighed out. This naturally led to the question of what was to be done with grain that had not been weighed. Publicly no opinion could be derived as well calculated to relieve the common carrier from all responsibility for the thing carried, and to give him the "why not?" to his every question for allowing it to go on the road. It is needless to explain on this particular point, except to remark that claims for shortage are constantly occurring and that, to cash one where the shrinkage is not allowed by the railway, the claimant is violating the law, and is guilty of an attempt to commit fraud by pretending to have shipped more than he really did ship. It is immaterial by whom the fraud is committed or attempted. Let the door be shut upon it by holding there common carrier responsible for exactly what they receive.

When grain is put in store in the manner described and a receipt given, it becomes a negotiable instrument, entitling the holder to so many bushels upon presentation at the warehouse issuing the same, upon payment of charges for storage. It is very evident that if a warehouse declines to receive grain except in lots of many thousand bushels, the public without interest, or it is open to any one to come in and demand the delivery of a small quantity, he declines to borrow a large sum of money from the public and make the public pay interest to him on the same. Such a borrower pays them, it is only necessary for him to issue as many receipts as he thinks he can take care of, sell them on the market, and charge the usual rates of storage on the grain which they are supposed to have received. If he can find a way to accomplish this fear of fixing on the interest of one's desire is to reissue the receipts upon which grain has been once delivered. We have heard of a case where grain had been delivered three times to the same party upon receipts issued by three different warehouses. The grain was all inspected before the Board of Trade and the weighmaster, about one year since, on the subject of Registration and Cancellation, had its origin in the alleged practice of issuing warehouse receipts for grain, which should have been cancelled. The weighmaster took high moral grounds when this controversy came up. They said that inspection had been sent upon their visions, and that, while they had no objection to re-inspection per se, they had the most political objection to any system which might be construed as an admission on their part that they would do any wrong. They maintained this stated official position until the Constitutional Convention met, and then, having "got their dodge," when they saw it to be a compromise by virtue of which registration was cancelled, but cancellation decided. It is not necessary, for the purpose of this discussion, to recapitulate the various devices by which receipts or drawings of all sorts have been issued, enough to know that it may easily be done, and that the temptation to do it is very great, especially as the throwing of a large number of receipts on the market is about the best possible way to "sell short" on a declining market. Which is the most reprehensible: issues than the issuance of the year 1870 illustrates in the case of the Board of Trade, which, it is said, has remembered issues than the restoration of its ancient capital to the Kingdom of Italy, completing, as it does, the work of unification and freedom.

It seems but a few years ago, if, in fact, but a few years—since this work was quite general, upheld upon the dream of a few fanatics, the wild vagary of a small circle of pietistic enthusiastics. Now and then, however, the gust has seemed to be almost wrong. But the obstinate cause to humanity and 1869 obstinate. The Pope has been spite and again foiled to the earth, till now, at last, the ruthless agitation of the Republican party hundreds of voters in one county created by special tinkering in this one Ohio district. No good can come from it in any way. As an exercise of power, it is most questionable; as a matter of interference, it is detestable, and, as a party measure, it is short-sighted and dangerous.

ITALIAN UNITY.

The New York papers of Friday last contain full accounts of the great meeting held in that city on the evening of the 15th instant, in honor of the unification of Italy. The meeting, which was presided over by General John A. Dix, was, according to the *Evening Post*, "by far the largest gathering of people, and that of most distinguished worth, ever held in the United States on any similar occasion." Addresses were made by the President, Dr. J. F. Thompson, Parke Godwin, Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Bellows, William Cullen Bryant, Dr. Osgood, Judge Daly, Judge Dr. Adams, and other distinguished gentlemen. Appropriate resolutions and an address of congratulation to the government and people of Italy were adopted.

The object of this meeting was a most worthy one. It is scarcely fitting that the people of America should give utterance to their sympathetic joy over the restoration, after so long an interruption, to the people of Italy of a common nationality, and a local capital around which to gather in many and so splendid historic associations. No more may the poet sing, "Italy, land of the dead." His day was long dead, and ever whose tomb the noble of all lands were wont to drop the tear of sympathy. Now Italy lives, and bound hand and foot, but unfettered and free. Italy may now, without incongruity, after upon the rock and sublime ocean opening before her. She may, unopposed, address herself to the noble task of developing the resources, polishing the institutions and consolidating her strength. She is entitled to our best wishes, our heartiest congratulations. That the momentous events which will make the year 1870 illustrious in the annals of the world will find many to celebrate them in the years to come, we have no doubt. Indeed, it is probable that in those years in which the cause of divorce is left to the discretion of the Judge there shall be no appeal.

Governor Baker proposes that many offenders now in prison be taken to assist in the opening of Hocking to Ohio fire channel, and a direction to the canal. Those who have not come into the State for the sole purpose of obtaining a divorce; to Build the fortifications on the Ohio river; to cut down the timber and to plant and fill up the Ohio swamps; to grade, ballast and macadamize the roads from which they are now suffering. Those in charge of the penitentiary should be instructed to let the convicts out when necessary to assist in the work. We hope the Legislature will adopt the suggestion.

THE SOUTHWEST.

HANNIBAL.

The editor of the Lewis *Herald* advertises that his office for sale, and announces that he is going to south-eastern Missouri.

The Danville *Commercial* says the progress of the Danville, Danville & Chicago Railroad; "Mr. Dave Hoss, Danville & Chicago Railroad; "Mr. James Cotton, Treasurer of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, is in the city. We presume that when we learn that the road is completed we will be able to announce the fact that the cars are running into Danville."

The Quincy *Herald* says: "Twelve years ago last night John D. Gough was announced to lecture in this city on the same subject he lectured upon last night; and, as he then stated, he had not been in Quincy since. If the Legislature will, at the same time, incorporate a company for the more equal distribution of honesty among those to whom fortune has denied the boon, we think that before the two companies politics would become very lively, and the movement of heroes would be large.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Common Council proposes to investigate the character of a Constable named Nothnagle, who lives, it is said, in Bridgeport, and who is charged with blackmailing.

The Lincoln police arrest an average of two drunken men every night.

Among the entertainments of the season is that represented by a lady who met in Connecticut at the age of 14 in childbirth.

The Rev. Stephen Haynes Hindley, son of the very learned Christian scholar, the late Rev. Charles Hindley, of Yorkshire, England, has been received into the Catholic Church.

The Rev. Mr. Bellows, in addition to Public lectures, and preaching, has been delivering private lectures to the ladies of the Unitarian Church, on the Franco-German war.

The Rev. Dr. Hepworth, of New York, has been in the habit of receiving a salary of $10,000 per annum, but he has now resigned it, and will preach hereafter for $5,000.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, has been invited to preach the annual sermon before the Legislature of Massachusetts, which he has declined to do.

The Rev. Dr. Hepworth

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

New Buildings to be Erected in Various Districts.

The Salaries of Teachers--The Dearborn School Site.

The Board of Education met last evening, at the usual hour, in the Board of Trade Building. The following members were present: Messrs. Colvin, Bowen, Carter, Barker, Tuthill, Hayes, Sawyer, Hoyt, Gardner, Stanton, Hansen, Hewitt, Wilson, Starr, Shanklin, and Mr. President Medill. Vice President Sherman was absent.

A REPORT RECOMMENDED.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that the old school-house on Fifth avenue, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, had been purchased, in accordance with the letters of the Board, for $1,000, with the further condition that the Board should remove the building from the lot. The law provides that brandy and all other liquors shall be assessed at $5 per gallon, and wine at fifty cents per gallon under proof.

The old law had been at $5 per gallon on brandy and $2 50 on all other liquors per gallon. The increase is proposed to go into effect on the first Monday in January, 1871, and the law to remain in force for the term of two years from the time it takes effect. The Committee on Ways and Means, of which General Schenck was the Chairman, reported in favor of the bill, and urged its passage. The present condition of the industries position is unfavorable to the passage of the bill, but the Committee thought that the necessities of the Government required it.

Mr. Gladstone having declined to receive a deputation on the Alabama claims, it is stated that the English Government should communicate the fact to the United States in order to prevent any misunderstanding between France from quotations. The Colfax Chronicle says: "Let the Democrats of Illinois remember that the Democratic party is responsible for the existence of the Ku-Klux Klan, and for the outrages committed by that organization. Let them

THE SPORTING WORLD.

A Series of Chicken Disputes at Cincinnati, Indiana.

Fleet and Heavy Battles Between the Pedestrian Gladiators.

The Prize Fighting Nine Way Lately.

Yesterday, in the day of the recent fine sleighing, was remarkable for the scarcity of teams, and the consequent scarcity of runners. The cold forced many to remain at home, and the few sleighs that were out were generally turned to some other use than that of pleasure. The horses were put to the usual avocations of every-day life, and the sleighs were left to rest. It is beneficial for the horses to have a day of rest.

The lottery party went to the usual extremes in matter and manner, and the result was that the lottery is still in full force, and the Chicago Jockey Club is still in debt. Many of the lottery party went to the Lake Shore Course, and there had a very good time, as far as the weather was concerned. The track was in splendid condition, and the sleighing was excellent. The sleighs were out in full force, and the sleighing was excellent. The sleighs were out in full force, and the sleighing was excellent. The sleighs were out in full force, and the sleighing was excellent.

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